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TWO JOURNALS OF THE KENTUCKY
VOLUNTEERS, 1793 AND 1794

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TWO JOURNALS OF THE KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS*

1793 AND 1794

Edited by Richard C. Knopf

Historian, The Anthony Wayne Parkway Board

Columbus, Ohio

INTRODUCTION

The passage of the Northwest Ordinance (1787) by the congress under the Articles of Confederation had not only opened the lands north and west of the Ohio River to settlement, but placed upon the national government the legal responsibility of protecting these immigrants from the hostile Indian tribes in that region. Two abortive campaigns (Harmar, 1790; St. Clair, 1791) had only encouraged the Indians in their desultory raids upon frontier settlements and had kept the white American inhabitants in a continuel state of abject fear.

Encouraged by the British, who maintained actual if not legal control over much of the area, the Indians swept through the country and even across the Ohio River into Kentucky. Peace Missions to the Indians were less and less successful as time went on.

The appointment of Major General Anthony Wayne as Commander in Chief of the new Legion of the United States lifted the hopes of the pioneers. His well-trained and strictly disciplined army seemed to be a match for the

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haughty savages. Unlike his predecessors, Wayne was cognizant of the cunning and deception of Indian battle tactics, and instructed his men in methods to combat them.

By the summer of 1793, the army in the west was prepared to move northward into the Indian country. Wayne's plan was to deliver a lightning-like blow against the hostile savages. Through powers vested in him as Commander in Chief of the army, he had called upon Governor Isaac Shelby of Kentucky for the aid of Kentucky's mounted militia, the Kentucky Volunteers. Wayne had hopes that this force would be a strong supporting element in his projected campaign.

The campaign of 1793 was thwarted by two things: (1) Peace commissioners were at Detroit during that summer of 1793 attempting to meet with the confederated Indians, and Wayne was ordered not to make an offensive move while even a flicker of hope for peace remained. (2) Elliot and Williams, the contractors for the Army, failed to supply the Legion adequately. Thus, when the Kentucky Volunteers did arrived in the autumn of 1793 and after the peace efforts had failed, the American army was under-supplied and the season too far advanced for a vigorous campaign in that year.

In order that the Kentucky Volunteers might accomplish something of a positive value (and lift their ebbing morale), Wayne sent them against some Indian hunting camps in the Whitewater distrcit, but, as one reads in the first journal, the Volunteers found little opposition there.

The second campaign, which began in midsummer, 1794, was to prove more successful. Again the volunteers from Kentucky were called out to reinforce the federal army, but this time the primary mission was fully accomplished. With a strong chain of supply posts in his rear, Wayne hurtled his army down upon the waiting Indians in the Maumee Valley and struck his decisive blow at Fallen Timbers. Deserted

by their British brethren and with dissension in their own ranks, the Indians came, during the winter and spring following their military defeat, to Fort Greene Ville, and there, in August, 1795, signed the treaty which opened up the greater part of the "Ohio Country" to peaceful settlement by white Americans, and provided an entering wedge for further white land acquisition.

The men who came from the state of Kentucky to fight with Anthony Wayne had no small stake in the outcome of this military exploit of 1793-1794. Once victorious, their own lands would be free from the depredations of the hostile Indians, and a whole new region north of the Ohio River would be opened for settlement. As a matter of fact, late many of the Kentucky Volunteers did stake out their claims and settled upon Ohio soil.

In so far as the journals themselves are concerned, it has been the purpose and aim of the editor to preserve, as much as possible, the appearance of the original manuscript. Clarifications in punctuation and spelling have been made only in cases where such was deemed necessary for ease of reading and understanding. All such instances are noted in the text. Many times sentences or thoughts expressed by the journalist are not separated, but, to make for better readibility and comprehension, these have been spaced in the text so that they retain an individual identity.

The journals are not of a uniform style, and the entries vary from day to day. This lack of uniformity is probably due to haste of composition at times, and comparative ease of writing at other periods. Thus the reader will note that some passages are well constructed, while others seem to be little more than fragmentary thoughts scribbled down in a hurried manner.

The author of these journals is not know. If a complete roster of the Kentucky Volunteers is ever un-

earthed, he will probably be easily identified. There is little doubt but that he was a member of the staff of General Charles Scott, the commander of the Kentucky Volunteers. However, by a process of elimination, it is evident that he is not among those listed on the staff in available rosters of officers. In spite of this, the journals would seem to be official accounts, as their content, for the most part, lacks the personal touch of a diary or personal journal.

In all, the authorship is of comparative unimportance. What is of consequence is the fact that these two journals are another valuable addition to the great mass of contemporary source material dealing with the Indian Wars. They give the reader a rather clear picture of the route taken by the Volunteers on both campaigns, and, together with other materials of a similar nature, help to form the composite picture which the historian desires to paint. They also stress the "human" side of camp life, and emphasize the problems which both the commanders and the commanded had to face and bring to solution.

Aside from the direct historical knowledge in the traditional sense, these journals are almost unequaled by contemporary documents in their descriptions of the natural features of the land over which the Volunteers passed,and they give to the present-day observer and reader a clearer picture of the graphic characteristics of western Ohio a century and a half ago. Of course, these physical aspects which the journalist so well describes were also problems and challenges to the military tacticians, who, in order to bring the mission to a successful conclusion, had to overcome or use them to advantage.

As has been noted above, the first journal is an account of the campaign of 1793. Of the two herein included, it has much less to offer in the way of a growing knowledge of the Indian Wars. Its primary value lies in

its allusions to contemporary military practices and issues. It also points out quite clearly the importance to the Kentuckians of the Indians who hunted in the Whitewater district, for it was these same Indians who came foraging and plundering into Kentucky.

Once it became evident that the Kentucky Volunteers could not participate in a campaign in the autumn of 1793, Wayne did the next best thing and sent them on an expedition into the Whitewater area. The route taken was a wide arc westward beginning about ten miles northwest of Fort Greene Ville and terminating at Fort Hamilton. Though they met with no resistance, the Volunteers did determine, from signs which were evident, the presence of Indians in small numbers in this region. Wayne had been concerned about his left flank from Fort Washington to Greene Ville, and the expedition made by the Kentuckians helped to dispel his fears of a concentrated attack from that sector.

The second journal recounts the story of the famous campaign of 1794 against the confederated Indians. While the general story is a well-known one, the specific details included by the journalist are valuable additions to that general knowledge.

In this second journal are discussed the difficulties which the rough and marshy terrain offered, the problems of military supply and discipline, the attitudes and plans of the various leaders of the expedition, and the personal comments of the journalist. The reader will also derive some insight into the handling of small affairs in the military forces of the day as well as the continued, but fruitless negotiations which Wayne carried on with his Indian adversaries. The comments upon weather, natural features of the landscape, and supple difficulties continue in the second journal as well as in the first.

A JOURNAL OF A CAMPAIGN IN THE YEAR 1793 UNDER THE COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES SCOTT

Thursday October 3d 1793

Major Genl. Charles Scott with the rear of the Troops ord(e)red to March on that Day. Moved from George Town (Ky.) 10 M(inutes) past 12 oclock, incamp-(e)d. on the N(orth) side of Eagle Creek at 6, Dist-(ance). 13 Mi(les). Course about 15° W(est) of N. Face of the Country, the first 6. M. the lands fine & very fit for Cultivation. the remainder hilly & very badly watered at one oclock of the 1d Day a very powerfull rain & continued most part of the Night.

Friday 4 Do (ditto)

Cloudy The Army in Motion ½ past 9 Oclock Campd. on the Dry Ridge at the 13 M. Tree West of the Road ½ M. on the point of a Ridge Broken Lands and bad watter, Dist. this Day 16 M. over Lands covred. with Beach Dogwood & small Oak and very Broken.

Saturday 5 Do

the Army in Motion 40. M. past 9 got to Campbells 40 M. past one / the Lands about this place rich, and deep, large Walnuts & Poppolars Startd. at 20 past 3 Campd. 15 M. past 4 on Gunpowder Creek 15 past 4 on a level spot on the N Side of sd. (said) Creek at the foot of the Dry Ridge, the (this?) is white Oak Land & Broken with Hills, Dist. this Day 19 Miles.

Sunday 6 Do.

The Army in Motion at 8 Oclock fine Clear Weather Genl. Scott Recd. (received) by express from Genl. Wayne by Mr. Hopkins a Letter announcing the appointment of Col Barbe[1] to that of Brigadier Genl,

Encampd. on the East side of Bank Lick Creek on very Beachy Broken Ground at 3 oclock, Dist this Day 22 M. over broken Beachy Land.

Munday 7 Do.
The Army in Motion 35 past 8 Got to the Ohio 20 M. past 10 Gnl. Wayns Army Decampd. at 9 this Morning Crosd. the River at 11. 6 Do, Before the party Crossed Col. Adair[2] ordered to take Command and march the Troops out of Cincinnati, the Genl. with his Family[3] remained in Town untill the 9(th) Foggy Mornings Dined with Mr. Williams. Set out in Company with Mr. Williams Genl. Tod[4] &c ordred the Baggage to follow to Whites Station[5] got there at 6.

Thursday 10 Do.
the Bagage lay at Fryars at Whites Station Viewd. Genl Wains first Encampment on the West Side of Mill Creek fine weather and a beautiful peice of Land orders from Gnl. Tod to Move the Bagage Tomorrow.

Friday 11th
fair Weather the Bagage in Motion 20 M. past 8 got to Fort Hamilton at 3 Dined with Genl. Wilkinson[6] ordred to Camp on the West side of the Miami River on one Miles Creek 1½ Miles from Fort Hamilton, on Rough Land covred with Dogwood and under brush course of the Creek nearly East

Saturday 12 Do.
fair Weather Genl. Orders that the army move their Encampment at 2 Oclock 3/4 of a mile up sd. Creek to better range and fine land[7] principal Tim(b)er shugar Tree (sugar maple) & Walnut 100 men under the Command of Col. Adair ordred to escort the Contrac(t)ors provisions to Ft. Jefferson.[8]

Sunday 13 Do
white frost this Morning Clear an Alarm at 8 oclock 3 Hunters chasd. by the Indians, ordred that Capt. Haul[9] with 40 men Scout about to make discoveries returnd. at 12 without making any.

Monday 14 Do
A small shower in the Evening with a strong wind.

Tuesday 15 Do.
Cloudy and windy very cool, rode to Fort Hamilton Met Genl. Barbie with the Rear of the Volunteers at 2 Oclock Crosd. the River and Campd. ½ Mile up the Creek west of Genl. Scots Camp walkd. to the Prariries (prairies) with Majors. Walke(r) & Shanon[10] prospect Delightfull returnd to Camp

Wednesday 16 Do
Fair weather with a heavy white frost so as to congeal the watter into ice, a Board of Field Officers calld. and the ar(r)angement[11] of the Army took place a centinell fired on by the Indians at 8 in the Evening on the North East Quarter of the Camp an Express from Genl. Wayne Desiring Genl. Scott to leave his army and proceed to the head of the Line ordred that Capt Floy(d)[12] with 25 men Escort the Genl at 5 Oclock.

Thursday 17th
Clear frosty Morning Gnl. Scot and his guard started at 8 oclock The Army under the Command of Brigadier Genl. Todd in motion at 12 oclock. Crosd. the River at Ft. Hamilton and took the New Road Genl. Barbee in front recrosd. ½ M. above the Ft. at the Fish pot[13] the soil deep and mixd. with a black sand the Face of the Country level and Beautifull timbred. with large Walnuts Shugar Tree, Buckeye and Hackbury for about 5 Miles to Genl. Wayns Encampment after some small rises the Land thiner with Dogwood and White oak timber for one Miles incamped ½ past 4 on the west side of the Road in a Tryangle (triangle) on both sides of a Creek betwe(e)n the 8 & 9 Mile Trees on a very rich level spot by express from Ft. St Clair the Indians had defeat(ed) an Escort of the Q(uarter). M(aster). of 22 Waggons supposd. to be Killd. 2 officers Leiut Lowry & Ensign Boyd[14] Officer of the Day Major Conn[15] on guard 96 Men Countersigned (ed. There is a blank space in the manuscript at this point.) an Indian seen by one of the Centinell(s) on the N.W. Corner of the Camp.

Friday the 18 Do

Day brake, flying Clouds with a few drops of rain the Troops ordred to lay in their incampment untill the escort Commanded by Major Beaty[16] comes up, Officer of the Day Col. Russel[17] 9 Oclock fair weather The Army in motion at 12 Oclock met Major Beaty with Mrs. Wilkinson[18] and the rear of the army at the road proceeded on through a flat Swampy Country full of Beech & Dogwood the roads deep and unpleasant Mrs. Wilkinson[s] Car[r]iage Broke down 9 miles from Fort St. Clair proceeded on horse back the Army Campd. on 20 Mile Creek at 6 in the Evening on Both sides of the Creek in a deep soil with large Timber and under Brush a Mixture of Span Oak, Poplar & Beach Course of the Creek South East Distance this Day 11 Miles.

Saturday 19th Do.

Sunrise thin Clouds no frost this morning the Army in Motion at 1/2 past 8 Genl. Barbe in front. Major Batie [Beatty] the Command[er] of the Escort for Mrs. Wilkinson, after passing fort St Clair the Land Deeper and some lineston[e] large Oaks & Beach level but not well wat[e]red Cool wind all Day arivd. at Ft. Jefferson 6 Oclock Fort Jefferson is situated in a waveing Ground beautifully varigated with hills and priere an allarm in Camp this Morning.

Sunday Morning 20th

Frost Cool winds and flying Clouds the Army under the Command of Gnl. Todd reachd. F. T. Jefferson at 2 oclock Marchd. out to Camp North of this place 1 1/2 Miles on the edge of a priere in Beautifull lofty oak Timber fine small Grain farming Land with a fine Priere in front of the Camp. Camp N 2 Miles from F. T. Jefferson.

Monday Morning 21st

Thin flying Clouds with Cool Winds Rode to Head Quarters or [in?] Genl. Wayns Camp 6 Miles advance[d] of Ft. Jefferson on the South West Branch of the G[r]eat Miami, on the East side there of, on a Level open Oak Land with Prieres. to the right and left the sd Creek

about 25 or 30 yards wide a clear fine stream with pleanty of small fish it Forkes about 200 yards above the incampment returned at 6 in the Evening —

Tuesday 22d

fine clear warm Day Indians seen on the South Eeast Quarter of the Camp remained in Camp.

Wednesday 23d

flying Clouds walkd. to Ft. Jefferson an Escort of the Federal Army under the Command of Colo. Hamtramck[19] consisting of 200 Men to forward the Contractors Provision from Ft. Hamilton to Head Quarters returnd to Camp at 5 oclock in the Evening[20]

Thursday 24th Octbr 1793.

Camp 2 Miles advance of Ft. Jefferson a very severe white Frost Cloudy with Cool dry winds the army to move to a new Camp at two Oclock Capt Kenton with the Guides & spies to attend the Q. M. Genl. and lay off the ground[21] The Army in Motion at two oclock, moved into Genl. Waynes Road 1/2 [mile] from Camp and continued on sd. Road untill within about a Mile of Genl. Waynes Camp then struck off to the West across a Priere about 200 yards wide to an isleand surrounded by Prieries and the South west Branch of the Miami on the West, Course of sd. Creek North East in sight of the Grand Army about a Mile Distance on the South West of sd. Isleand the Soil good and timbred with large oak beautifull waving ground and delightfull extensive views up & Down the Prieries.

Friday 25th

Camp on the Island very warm and Cloud[y] high winds about 9 oclock began to rain visited by a number of the Officers from the Federal Army rode in Company with Genl. Scott to the Grand Camp Dined with his Excellency [Wayne] returned a moderate rain cleared. up in the Evening with Cold N. West wind the Oficer of the Day Major Price[22] reported 2 Centinells a slep on their posts Benjamin Van-

venter of Capt Leuiers[23] Compy [company] & Elias Farmer of Bartlets[24] Comp.

Saturday 26th Octbr 1793

Island Camp Hazy Cloudy weather with Cold winds an Alarm of 3 Guns fired in the Grand Camp last Night and one in the Volunteer Camp | Capt Kenton with 63 Men to join Major McMahon[25] with 84 of the Federal Troops to scout about the Camps and see what discovering They can make of the Number of Indians in these woods and their camps. Visited by his Excellency Genl. Wayne and his Aids rode to the S. W. end the Island and across the Priere to the Creek but find [it] generally impassable on account of it so mire[y] discovered fine Plumb and Crab Orchards, with plenty of Apples of which we made some excellent apple Toddy.

Sunday 27th

Cloudy Cold weather with some Snow last Night and very windy 12 Oclock the Priere on fire causd by the Centinell[s] Keeping fire on their posts a very Clear Night and severe frost with thick Ice

Munday 28th

a Clear Cold Morning 11 oclock warm and pleasant a very great fire in the Prierires and a piercing frost.

Tuesday 29

Windy and Cloudy walkd to Camp with Jno. Clark[26] returnd. in the Evening Cap Butter[27] of the Grand Army came to Muster the Volunteers Cloudy in the Evening and a smart snow

Wednesday 30th Island Camp

a very wet snow the muster master continuing to muster the Troops, an Allarm of three guns last night a Man hunting his Horse was fired on at sundown by an Indian and returnd. to Camp after laying 2 or 3 hours in the grass, and was again fired on by 3 of our Centinells taken with a violent fit of the Ague about 12 at night.

Thursday 31st Island Camp 1793

Cloudy and Cold all Day, a Grand Council of Genl Officer[s] in the Federal Camp

Friday 1st. November 1793 Island Camp

Cleard. up about 10 Oclock warm and pleasant 1 Man returnd by Majr. Well[28] for sleeping on his Post

Saturday 2d

began to rain about sunrise and continued to rain very heavy untill 10 oclock stopd. raining But continued Cloudy.

Sunday 3d

The Army in motion at 9 oclock movd. to Ft. Jefferson to Draw Corn and provision incampd at 5 one mile advance of Ft. Jefferson the Army in disorder and very mutinous the weather warm & Cloudy

Munday 4th

Cloudy and warm rode to Jefferson a[nd] followd. a part of the mutineers to Gnl. Waynes incampment in order to tell them [the] consequence of thier disorderly behavour but with out success Suppose about 100 Men left us in a Cowardly Dastardly manner[29] the army in Motion at one Oclock a part of the Corps noisy and troublesom movd. forward to Genl. Wayns Camp Crosd. the South West [branch] of Miami at Gnl. St. Clairs Bridge at S. W. Corner of the Grand Camp movd. up sd. Creek about 1/2 Mile and incampd. on a small Branch of sd. Creek in a fine rich soil timbe[r] Oak shugar tree & walnut rain in the Night but very warm.

Tuesday Morning Day Brake 5th

warm and Cloudy The Volunteers in motion at 40 past 8 Struck a N Course into St. Clairs Road which is N. about 15 or 30 [degrees[West to reach the furthest end of the newly op[e]nd Road Dist. 6 miles from Genl. Wayns Camp thence on a general Course S. S. W. struck on this Course at 11 oclock continued through brushy woods but level and timbred

with large Oaks a small under growth of Iron wood & Beach & Dogwood soil of the 2d rate until one oclock when we touchd. on the W. end of a small Priere full of Crabb & Plumb trees at the end next us, about 1/2 a Mile further struck & crosd. the main S. W. branch of Miami course near[l]y North West about 15 or 16 yds wide immediately [?] on the Bank on the S. W. side a small Priere about 150 or 200 yds. wide got into a flat swampy Country cros a second branch of sd. River Course nearly N. but very crooked runing through a flat Beachy land and very swampy Campd. at 4 oclock or so on sd. watter betwen two Ponds one on the south East and tother [the other] on the N. W. on a strong Oak land timber very large - - began to rain about 12 oclock and continued untill day light and then mixed with snow a very heavy rain and snow all night Dist. this Day 16 Miles Genl Course S. S. W.

Wednesday 6 Novmbr 1793

The Troops in motion at 40 M. past 7 oclock Cloudy and small rain Course S. S. W. about 1/2 a Miles Crosd. a Creek 4 yds wide Course N. N. E. Kept up sd. Creek about 4 Miles through a flat Beachy swamp Land Crosd. one bad swamp a halt about 10 oclock march again in 10 Minutes Crosd several streams Course N. East at 40 Minuits after two Crosd. 4 trails Course 15 East Suppose Wilkinson trails got in a waving. Land with Beach and some Oak at 3 Struck a large Creek supposd White River Course Near by South in a fork of sd Creek found his Balnket but could not find him the Left of the Troops discovred his Camp and found some Blankets & Mut [?] Shot at another an[d] found a horse with some skins tied upon him Branded E W. tired apparently from last Evening moved down the Creek and Campd on the S. W. side in a beautifull Land a littl[e] wavein[g] Dist. in the whole of this day 24 Miles Course Continued but I think W. of S. S. W. variable but reduced to a line West of S.S. W. a few Degrees

Thursday Morning Novmbr. 7th

Day brake Cloudy and Cold but about 9 oclock Cleared up and continued fair all Day the Troops in motion at 8 oclock Kept on the West side of sd Creek about 2 Mile then Crosd. Course of the Creek a Due West and about 30 yds. wide and very full of watter[30] Continued our Genl. Course of S. S. W. through a beautiful Bottom of rich land open tall timbr Shugar tree walnut or Buckeye Crosd. a small Branch about 5 or 6 Miles Crosd. 4 Trails C[ourse] nearly W. a second suposition that They are Genl Wilkinsons Trace Crossd. in the Course of the Day 16 small Branches all nearly of the same size from 2 to 4 yds.wide and all running nearly a West Course throug[h] a fine Country of level Deep rich soil, about 1/2 after one struck the head of a small Branch Course S. East Kept down sd. Branch throug Broken Knobby Bushy land high hils jutted in on each side Continued down sd. Branch about 3 Miles fell in with an old Indian incampment at the upper end of beautiful rich Bottom Campd. at 3 sd. Bottom about 1/2 Mile the Branch fel into a Large Creek about 30 yds wide rapid stream Course S. 15 or 20 W. Dist this Day 22 Miles.

Friday 8th

Cloudy but pleasant the Troops in Motion at 8 Oclock Crosd. sd. Creek and rise a large hill and travled through a strong level fine Land for 2 Miles, then fell into a Ridgy thin Oaken Land at 10 oclock Crosd. a Creek dist. 6 Miles Course Nearly South about 5 yds. wide then struck a level Beachy Leave [levee][31] Deep Loamy soil this soil continuing near 2 miles a 11 Crosd. another Creek of the same size and Course land a little waveing at 1/2 past 12 Crosd. a Creek about 7 yds. wide Course a little west of south in general the watter Clear and good Crosd. 2 More Creeks of the same size and Course at one an old Indian Camp about 5 Miles Distance with a number of smaller streams nearly the same course at 3 oclock struck the head of a Branch of C. South East kept down sd Creek about 1

Mile then took the Genl Course S 75 E and finaly Closd. this Day[s] march over a thin Oaken Beachy Brushy Broken Land and struck a large fine Bottom of Beautifull rich deep good Land. incampd. in sd Bottom on the S. W. side of a large Creek supposd. to be 7 Miles Creek Course S 30 East at 4 Oclock Dist this Day 24 Miles a very pleasant fine Day and Evening.

Saturday Morning 9th

Cloudy and warm no frost last night a false allarm about 9 oclock of three guns the Troops in Motion at 10 Oclock Crosd. the Creek got in a land almost impassable with spicewood Brush Briars and fall[en] timber at 10 minutes of 11 got in St. Clairs Road about 10 or 11 Miles from Ft. Hamilton Crosd. the Miami at 1/2 after two oclock Campd at 2 miles South of Hamilton Dist this Day 14 Miles.

Sunday 10th

rain last night and Cloudy this morning the Troops in motion at 1/2 past 8 a very heavy rain with a strong wind an uncommon Dark[ness] about 12 oclk got to Fort Washington at 6 in the Evening Lodged at Mr. Green

Monday 11th

Cold and Cloudy the Troops ordered to be mustered early this morning by Capt Peirce Comd. [Commandant][32] of the Garrison Beginning with Genl. Barbe Brigade as having furthest to goe, Col. Clark arived.

Tuesday, 12th

Cold and like for Snow the Ballance of the Troops mustred this Day and principally Crosd. the River.

Wednesday 13th

Cloudy remained in Cincinaty clear cold night sent our Baggage across the River.

Thursday
Clear & Cold crosd. the River at 10 oclock Campd. on a Branch of Licking at 5 oclock on the W. side of the Road about 8 or 9 miles from the River on a small Bottom at the foot of a steep hill Timber principally shugar tree.

The end of the first journal

A JOURNAL OF A CAMPAIGN IN THE YEAR 1794

UNDER THE COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES SCOTT

1794

16 July
left Lexington on Wednesday about 11 oclock in Compy Majr Beaty Quarter Master Genl. of the Volunteers Samuel Postlethwait Aid De camp to Gnl. Scott & Ensign Thos. Boddely of the Federal Army arivd. at George Town [Ky.] 1/2 past one oClock remained there untill next day.

17
Clear and very warm Genl. Scott with his Family and the rear of the Troops that were in readiness marched this morning at 1/2 past 8 oclock Campd. at the foot of the Dry Ridge on a Small Branch watter very bad.

18 Friday
Cloudy and some showers of Rain in motion together with Genl. Barbe 1/2 past 6 Campd. on the 3d Branch on N. side of the Ridge Dist this Day 26 Miles

19 Saturday
in motion 1/2 past 6 weather excessive hot got to Cincinati at 5 left the Bagage with Genl Barbe & Mr. Postlethwait at a Camp on Bank Lick Creek a heavy rain this evening.

20 Sunday

Cloudy this Morning the principal part of Genl. Barbe's Brigade crossed the River this Day enoug[h] to determin[e] the bets in favour of those that bet that 1000 Volunteers would pass the Ohio by the Evening of the 20 remained in Cincinnati collecting our Baggage.

Munday 21

moved out with Ensign Boddely and the Bagage Campd at a spring near Ludloes station[33] on the N. W. Side of the East side of the Road.

22d Tuesday

in Motion at 6 clear weather traveled with Mr. Boddely and the Bagage to Fort Hamilton and then two Miles back to Col. Russel's Camp on a small Branch runing nearly west in a rich level beautiful Land Timber Walnut shugar tree oak & some Sycamore.

23d Wednesday

Clear and warm about 3 oclock recd. orders from Genl. Scott to move with bagage to Fort Hamilton where a detachment of two Companies of Gnl. Barbees Brigade was that was ordred to Escort the Genl. to Head Quarters Viz Captains Barbe and Arnold.[34] Genl. Barbe ordred to bring up the rear with the artillery Quarter Master and Contractors Stores - - sent of the Bagage. waited some time but not likely to get my company. I had the supream felicity of rideing my lone [alone?] to the 5 miles Spring which place I reached at Dusk and found the Escort in Campd. the Genl. with Messrs Eliot Capt Butler Younghusband Chandler Majr. Ziglier and a number of others arrived at dark Campd. on both sides of the Road on a fine soil and good watter[35]

24 Thursday

several Horses being lost during the Night and a Howlin[g] of wolves induced us to believe Indians were about Ensign Boddely's Horse being in that Number that was missing he Borrowed one of Mr. Gordon[36] and rode out at Daylight to hunt

him and about 300 yards from Camp plainly discovred an Indian some Men turnd. out in pursuit but could not find him recd a letter from Mr Brant and a News paper inclosd.
the Horses were all found except two which we have every reason to believe the Indian stole the Escort in motion at 6 and a heavy Shower of rain in the Evening Campd. about 4 Miles advanced of Ft [St.] Clair in one of Genl Wains incampments,

25 Friday
the Troops in motion at 5 oclock roads very bad got to Ft Jefferson at 1/2 past 3 its works much contract[ed] and Barisond by a few Men under the Comd. of Lieut Marscholk[37] with whom we Drank ice grog & eat some beef stake. Set out again pasd. Greenville to our left and Campd. with Majr. Price on the East of Greenville about 1 & 1/2 Miles Dist on the edge of a Priorie in a level Oak Land.

26 Saturday
rode to head Quarters visited the Officers Dined with Capt Slough[38] weather very warm returned to Camp

27 Sunday
Signal for marching at 11 oclock the Troops in Motion at 12 Movd. to a Camp through Greenville and advanced on St. Clair's road 1 Mile on the edge of a small priorie in a thick Woods of Oak & Dogwood Genl. Wayns Army ordred to march Tomorrow morning fair weather.

28 Monday
Genl Wayns front Guard past our Camp at 6 and the Main Boddy at 7 the Volunteers in motion 1/2 past 7 marchd. at a slow pace the Bagage and waggons tedious on act. [account] of the Badness of the Roads Campd at Still Watter[39]
Dist 12 Miles.

29 Tuesday
fair weather the Troops in motion at 7 Genl Wayne at 6 marchd to Ft. Recovery at 1/2 after 2 at 1/2 after 3

got to camp about a 1/2 Mile up the Wabash River from Ft. Recovery. N. East of G. Wayns Camp an Alarm of about 30 guns about 2 oclock | the lines of Genl Wayns Camp and the Volunteers mand.

30 Wednesday

fair weather the troops in motion at 1/2 past 6 3 Miles of the road opned and the pioneers obligd. to open the Road afterward for the whole army, about 5 Mile crosd. a Creek about 10 yds wide a very large Indian incampment supposd. to be those that brought on the attack on Ft. recovery one Month before 40 rode in the front all this Day. lands Level watter scarce and bad timber principally beach with very large oak and Dogwood got to Beaver Creek 1/2 after 3 found it impassable with out a Bridge, No current full of grass and mud about 100 yds. wide followd an Indian path to the ford Dist this day 11 1/2 Miles. This Creek empties into the Wabash about 3 [?] Mile from the Indian ford Campd about 800 yards up the Creek on a beachy Brushy ground a bold Bank to the Creek some what indisposed. to Day with a Stitch in my left side but felt much better in the Evening. This being my birth Day I could not help calling to mind the Distance I am now at from the place of my Birth which was in Chester County and by the present Road near 1000 Miles.

31 Thursday

fair weather the Troops very disorderly in firing contrary to orders the Bridge not yet compleat lay in Camp all this Day the Bridge Compleated about Sun set nothing particular hapned to day

August 1st

Clear weather. The Army in motion at 5 oclock at 7 the whole of the Troops across the Bridge for 7 or 8 Miles we steared nearly an East Course through a level beachy Land and Except two or three small Swamps the Road very good at 1/2 after 12 Oclock struck a large Beautifull Priere well cloathed with Grass and interspersd. with delightfull Clumps

of Trees much superior to anything of the Kind I ever seen before This Priere is about two Miles wide from North to South and some People say who is acquainted in these places that it is 18 Miles long at about 1 oclock we reachd. the North Side of it where flows the Beautifull River St. Maryes in a West Direction where we Campd. on the South Side and Genl. Wayne on the North, but the Situation on the North side not being Eligable we movd. our Camp down the Creek to make room for Genl. Wayne about 1/2 a Miles, where has been an old Indian Town the situation is good and The[y] have had extensive Corn fields, the ruins of their Cabbins littl remaining from the growth of the under wood it appears They have evacuated this place about 10 or 15 years agoe a false allarm of Indians before we left our first incampment - - This Country being so little Known that it is very hard to get a perfect Knowledge of the watter Courses. about the Center of this Prierie we crosd. Genl. Harmers Trail against the Maumee Towns.

2d

Excessive Hot lay in Camp shifted my Cloathes shavd. and bathed in the river, vistd. by a number of the Federal Officers. a Number of Fine Fish Caught by draging brush nets Dined on a Salmon and pike

3d Sunday

a small shower in the after part of this Day rode out with Genl. Todd Majrs. Price Russell & Col Hall to look for a New incampment went down the Creek about 2 Miles a number of old Indian Villiages, and a beautifull View of the Prierie, Natur in the formation of this place seemd. to have been in a pleasant mood, here a beautifull Cops of Trees and there an extensive natural Meadow weaveing with Grass and Flowers in the Evening rode with Genl Scott to Genl Wayns Camp met the Van guard of Genl Barbe's Brigade he pasd. our Camp and Campd. down the Creek west of us a Tree fell a cross Genl Wayns Aids Tent Capt Debuts which injured the Genl in his Knee & loins.[41] orders for marching Tomorrow morning.

4 Munday

Cleard. the Army in motion at 6 oclock - - Crossed the St. Mary at Ft. Randolph[42] Travelled over low ground and about 3 miles Brushy - - Timbered with Shell Bark Hickory some oak & beach - - four miles crossed a Prairie 1/4 of a mile wide - - at two miles touched on the N. W. edge of another - - distance 10 miles over rich level land - - little or no water & that very bad EnCamped on the W. side of the Branch of the Auglaise river. Course this day E of N and N of Genl Waynes Camp 1/2 mile, on a strong beach Land.

Tuesday 5th

The army in motion at Six - Continued along the same creek all this day for 12 miles, and encamped on it at four OClock Course this day generally north - Low, flat Marshy ground- Water scarce indeed[42] An number of large Indian Encampment we passed this day. -

Wednesday 6th

The army in motion at 20 minutes after five- Mr. Wells sent with a small party to find the Indians Towns- at 12 returned & discovered a fresh trail of 16 or 20 Indians - Major Price sent with the front guard - & returned at sun down - found the Town evacuated- Camped at 3 on sd creek on a rich bottom land, on the N. side of Genl. Wayne - distance 10 miles.

Thursday 7th

Army in motion at 6 - fair weather Land waving - white oak Timber at 8 the front Struck the Grand Au Glaize about 100 yards wide- the right wing crossed into a rich bottom- Timbered with Walnut and Sugar tree - where the Indians had large sugar Camps on the N. E. side large Corn field and a Town on this that was evacuated Course of the River nearly West the Lands fine and fit for Cultivation Dist 11 M. Campd. at 4 oclock on the North of G. Wayns on a bottom broken Land.

Friday 8

Dark Morning and a verry heavy Rain movd. Down the river on the old indian path at 1/2 after 10 Struck the Indian settlement where we found a plenty of Corn Beans Cucumbers beans Potatoes and all Kinds of Vegetables

Campd. at the Mouth of the Maumie and au Glaiz a beautifull spot Several Houses burnt by the Indians [or by other?] large Corn Fields on the S. E. Side Course of Grand Glaiz from the point Nearly E. Campd. over the Maumie on high Ground several fine houses among the number Blue Jackets. the Famous warrior at the Defeat of G. St Clair

Saturday 9

Cloudy and a terible storm at Night lay in Camp all Day.

Sunday 10

Cloudy an allarm of several guns the troops all peraded before day [and moved round?] the lines, but no discovery lay in camp all Day

Munday 11

Clear weather nothing particular this Day

Tuesday 12

fair weather Genl. Wayn ordred 200 of the Volunteers to Snake Town about 8 or 10 Miles down the River by some Cald. the Tawa, Miami of Lake, & Grand Au Glaze, about 5 Miles met Capt. Wells and McCleland that was sent to Reaux Debeau[43] with a party of 5 Men to make Discoveries near to McKees House[44] they took two Prisoners a Shawane Man & Woman that lived on the spot we are now Campd on. Some time in the night they discovred an Indian Camp and went up to it conversd. with them some time when the Indians grew suspitious and Wells snaped his gun at one of them 3 times McClelland Killd one and some of the party one or two more but Both got wounded Wells through the Wrist & McClelland through the

Shoulder but made their escape and brought off their Prisoners. Indian Settlements nearly all the way to Snake Town. crosd. the River with Jas Craig the finest Beans and Corn I ever seen Musk Melons & Watter &c but not ripe. Killd. two Rattle Snakes in the Garden pulld. a Mess of Beanes roasted some Corn & returnd. on the opposite that is the S. E. side of the river strong land timbred with Oak & Shugartree but very much broken with Knobs and gullies The Prisoner gives information that a Mr. Newman that deserted from us at St. Maryes gave the Indians the first information of our movements against their Towns - in consequence of a note dropd. in the road giving encouragement to desertors and found to be in the hand write of Mr. Cooper the Surveyor he was put under guard and supposd. to be an accomplis of Newmans -

Wednesday 13th

fair weather The Prisoner sent back with Mr. Miller[45] who is chargd. with a talk to the Indians inviting them to return bury the hatchet and reap the fruit of their Labours which has been great. the most powerful Proof of it is that the whole army has been supplied Man & horse for 6 days in the most plentifull manner - the Surveyor & road cutters sent off to open the road 5 or 6 miles lay in Camp.

Thursday 14th

Dark Morning and began to rain about 6 oclock the army under Marching orders but a retreat was beat on acct. of the rain which Continued very heavy most part of the Day[46]

Friday 15th

Clear and a cool morning the army marched 1/2 after 5 Down the Tawa River which runs Nearly an East Course, on an Indian path to Snake Town & 8 1/2 Miles from Fort Defyance. Bottoms rich, large walnuts and shugartree, hilands princi-

pally White Oak and some swamps, Campd. at 2 on the South Side, and G Wayne on the N Corn fields small which was Distroyd. in one hour,[47] the Comd in Cheiff indisposed.

Saturday 16

The Army in motion at 6 oclock the Volunteers recrosd the River to the N. Side Lands Low and swampy a very Troublesome Days march with gullies and short steep hills Timber beach and small Oak Campd at 5 in Front of G Wayne on the Bank of sd River on a strong oak and beach Land. Dist. 11 Miles Miller returned from the British with a Letter & Newspaper.[48]

Sunday 17.

Movd at 1/2 after 5 Weather clear on the same River & Course, Lands and Road much better here the River extends to near 600 yds. wide and near the head of the Rapids it resembals a Meadow flooded over, the banks a moderate hight and no appearance of ever being overflowd. - Campd at the head of the Rapids, and 3 island[s] makes the beginning, the bottom a shelly Rock intirely across the River and has not the appearance [of] ac much watter as a few miles above a number of Guns fired by our Centincls this night and some trails discovred by our Spyes

Munday 18

Cool morning and clear Movd. at 7 the margins of this Beautifull River exceeds all description it meanders from E to N through a level fine Country Cloathd with Grass & peavine which afford a great plenty for our Horses, at 11 oclock the Army touchd at Rosh De beaut and from the best information this place has been sett[l]ed in the Reign of Queen Ann nearly 200 years agoe,[49] at present there is but 6 or 8 Houses which has been French Stores and in a bad and ruines situation, a few large Apple Trees, lands not Cultivated on the N. side but in from the Island is very fertil and well cultivated. it has taken its name from a large Rock in the River of a great Circumferance and height,

Campd. at 2 in front of G. Wayn in a fine Grove of Oake and Hickory the River on the South and a small Prierie on the North within 8 or 9 miles of the British Garison. the river gradually increases & little or no current in many places look[s] like a flooded Meadow with long grass intirely across

Tuesday 19

Clear Morning no allarm last night Expected to start very early but detained to build a Fortification to secure all heavy baggage, as a Genl & severe action was expectd to take place every Mile we advancd. from this place.[50] the spies had discovrd a party of Indians the day before about 5 Mile[s] in our front. the Work not being finishd. we had orders to be in readiness to march at any time after 12 o-clock at night, some Guns Fired but [no?] certain acct. whether the Enemy was about or not.

Wednesday 20

Clear, The Baggage being Deposited, in the Fortification the Army moved at 6 in the following order [:] Capt Baker & Capt Arnold's Companies under the Comd. of Majr. Price formd. the Front or Corps of observation. Brigd. Genl. Todd on the Left Genl. Wilkinson on the Margin of the River the art-illery and bagage in the Centre Genl Barbee in the rear the Ground for 5 miles high & dry open Woods tall large Oaks at 45 Minutes past 8 the Front was attactd. by a number of Indians in the high Grass They returnd. the fire and fell back to the Front of the Federal Army, which like-wise fell back untill They Formed the line of Battle when they movd. on driving the Enemy before them the Cavelry chargd. here with the loss of the brave Capt. M. Campbell at this Time Genl Todd[s] Brigade was forming a line and immediately got into action after getting orders from Genl. Scott to dismount and move forwards in a lo[w] swampy ground with a great dale [deal?] of fallen Timber and thick brush with Hoof and black Ash bushes which rendred the place diff-icult to see a Man 10 yds the action Continud all together

1 hour & 20 Minutes with the Volunteers half an hour when the Indians and their white allies part British and some French retired in a very precipitate manner leaving their dead and some of their wounded on the Field we moved back over the ground collectd. the wounded and moved to the Federal troops where they were haltd and had the wound[s] dressd. and litters made to carry them in, the Army then movd. forwarward within sight of the British Garison where the Army incampd on a high Bank in a thick Brush. the Action was General and conducted with propriety and honour to the American Arms and Their Officer[s] in sight of the army was the River divided by a large Island well Cultivated with Corn & beans and a number of Stacks of Hay which was a pleaseing sight to the Army but more particularly to the Volunteers that was across the River and bringing loads of Corn and Hay in one hour after the army got to the ground under the Guns of the British Garison a smart Shower of Rain after the action.

Thursday 21

The Army still in Camp about 2 oclock a Flag sent from Majr. Campbell the Commadt. of the Garrison requesting of Genl. Wayne the reason why he lay 24 Hours all most in reach of the Canon of his Majesty[s] Fort in an hostile manner, the reasons the Genl gave was that if he had been in hearing of his small peices the day before he would have known the Reasons why he lay there - the River is very wide here and from every observation of the officers a regular Tide flows here to the hight of 18 inches & opposit our Camp was the noted Col McKees Stores which we had the pleasure of seeing reduced to Ashes togather with all the Indian & French Houses up to Ft. Defyance Majr. Price with his Comd. was ordred to reconiter the Ground below the Garrison and see if there way any Indians, returned reportd. the lands brushy but discovred no Indians.

Friday 22d

a very cool Morning the Army movd. to reconnoitre the Garrison except a few that was left to keep the Camp Genl

Wayne rode round the Ft and was at some part within 50 yrds. of it after reamining 2 hours we returned and Immediately a Flag was sent inform Genl. Wayne that he [Campbell] would suffer such insults no longer and all though dissagreeable as it might be he would fire on any Person or Troops that would presume to insult his Majestys Flag[51] remaind in Camp. Genl Wayne sent an answer to Majr. Campbell that he supplid. the Enemies of the United States and that [he was] on their Teritory and to depart forthwith.[52]

Saturday 23rd

Clear and Cool Mjr Price sent down the River some dist. below the Ft. as it was supposd. there was a quantity of Provisions laying there to come up under the cover of night by noise and Knocking the Centinals heard among the Boats the night before. returned without make any discovery at 10 Oclock the Army took up their retrograde march for Ft. Deposit where They arrived in the Evening and was salutd. by Capt Pike[53] with 15 Guns.

Sunday 24

Left Deposit at 8 movd on for Fort Defyance cuting down the Corn and burning the Hous[es] a heavy shower of rain this day got to one of our old encampments at the 32 Mile Tree where severall of our Men was taken prisoner next morning by the Indians

Monday 25

in motion at 7 Majr Price ordred to move forward 2 or 3 Miles with the Army and then to file off and fall in the rear of the Camp where he Discovred 7 or 8 Indians crossing the River the[y] fired on them Killd their Chieff and wounded 3 or 4 More Campd late on acct of a forge broke down dark Cloudy Evening[54]

Tuesday 26

at 7 oclock the Army in motion movd. on to Snake Town Campd Early nothing worth noting this day.

Wednesday 27

movd to Ft. Defyance crossd the Maume and Campd. about 2 Miles up the Au Glaze lay in Camp all Day Made some Tourches of Hickory Bark, and in Company with Mr.Heart[55] went aFishing in the Au Glaiz caught a fine salmon and Pike and several smaller Fish, Fair weather.

Thursday 28

Clear and cool Morning Lay in Camp nothing worth noting Got some lights but sevin or Eight Indians being seen by some of the Rifle Men up the Glaiz the Genl. objectd to my gowing this Evening but at last consentd that we should fish along the shore close by the Camp we caught 4 small ones.

Friday 29

Fair weather Genl. Todd with his Brigade ordred to Escort provisions from Fort Recovery to the present Fort = Defyance movd our Camp 1/2 Mile up the River, bought a Gray Horse of Mr. Samuel Postlethwait for Eighty Dollars and I to run the risque and he to have the use of him untill we arrived in Lexington.

Saturday 30

Very warm rode to the Federal Camp and returned two Pack Sadles and with their Equipments found two of our Pack horses that we lost at Ft. Deposit Dined with Mjr. Hiskel[56] and Capt Butler returnd, in the Evening.

Sunday 31

Clear returnd two of our Pack Horses and got a receipt and brought Nelly to wash for us[57] some little disorder in Camp this morning on acct. of orders not being complyd with.

Munday the First of September

fair weather movd our Camp about a Mile a N. Course and about the same Dist. from Genl. Wayne Camp, up the Miami on a level oak land high banks and a fine situation this is the most Beautifull Camp we have had, since we set out. the

watter Clear and a rapid current. gathred a great quantity of snaps of a superior quality. Dined with Genl Wayn, when he read us the information he reed from a French prisoner taken on 20 August who mentioned the different Tribes that was in the Action an[d] their Numbers first the Shawanese Delewars Chipawas Potawatamies. Their Numbers in the whole 1750
a small Shower of rain this Evening and a heavy storm of Wind and Rain in the night caught some fine Fish in the Miami.

Tuesday 2d
Fair Nothing worth noting lay in Camp all Day caught some Fish at night

Wednesday 3d
Clear and very warm the Legion imployd in strengthening F. T. Defyance with a Glasee and a Ditch[58] one of the Legion died of a wound he reed of a Sentry of the Volunteers at Camp Deposit who says he had been out for watter and had lost himself, a continual supply of Corn and Vegetables brought from Buchangelies Town up the Miami 10 or 12 Miles[59] - Bought a Bay Mare at Publick Sale for Thirty five Dollars for which Mr, Postlethwait Joined in the Note with me payable to Majr. William Price the first of Jany. next. The Mare was the Property of a Volunteer Killd in the Action of the 20 August.
rode to the Federal Camp got my Horses shoes removed
paid 1 Dol. and a Geeg [probably means a "gig" for fishing] made pd. 1/2 Dol.

Thursday 4
Clear rode with Mr. Postlethwait in the Evening to the Fort Nothing worth noting Mr. Tracy a Volunteer who had been sick for some time died this Evening a very cool night.

Friday 5
Majr Price ordred with his Commd. to meet Genl. Todd with the Escort left this a little after sun rise our Fortification raisd higher and Vaults[60] dug to preserve the Camp Sweet and Clean rode out in the Evening and cut some grass.
Caught some fish with Mr. Postle & Heart[61]

Saturday 6th

Cloudy and a slow sett[l]ed rain - Nothing of consequence worth noticing this day. -

Sunday 7th

Clear morning -This evening an expres arrived from Genl. Todd - making known that many of the Pack horses had given out & he shd. be detained some time longer on acct. of it- The Quantity seems not to be so large as was expected, nor near the quantity wanted. -about 10 days provision tis said will arrive -taken with a violent Billious Fever.

Monday 8th

Clear & cold morning! -An express sent to Genl. Todd by Sun rise, directing him to endeavour to get the men to make use of their own horses & they shd. be allowed some compensation for the use of them -a consultation was held this evening,-to get Supplies for the army-& the result that Genl. Barbies Brig. goes to Recovery & packs the flour on their own horses & from thence to the Miami Villages. there to meet the army on the 17th or 18th Instant. Many objection[s] are made by the men on acct. of the Kegs hurting their horses without Pack saddles-

Tuesday 9th

Clear morning & cold. The Corn getting somewhat Scarce - & the Indians to have deserted us - not one has been seen by any body since the action.

Wednesday 10th

Beautifull & clear morning. In camp until one oclock, a little before which time Maj. Price arrived with about 230 or 40 Beeves about three oclock Genl. Todd arrived with near 300 horse load flour & some officers stores - with about 50 sheep. -

Thursday 11th

At Sun rise Genl. Barbies Brig[a]de started to Recovery

for flour -This day arrived in Camp D. Jones Chaplain to the army and Major Cushing.[62] The Number of Killed & wounded in the action, the sick, deserters, & men left for the defence of the new erected Garrison, hath diminished the army so much and Genl. Barbie on Command That there cannot more than half the number of men march from this place that marched from Greenville.-

Friday 12th

Fair weather - The road cutters employed this day on the road to Maumi Villiage -Capt Kibby as a guard.[63]

Saturday 13th.

Yet fair weather -last night Two Serjeants & four or five privates deserted to the enemy. This morning the old Squa is sent to her nation, with a long & handsome talk declaring yet a disposition for peace -Part of Maj. Price's Corps of Spies ordered to escort her a few miles -She says she will return & bring her family with her.-

Sunday 14th-

The army in motion at 7 oclock -Crossed Bean Creek, which empties into the Maume about 1 1/2 mile above the fort, -Rain all day -Encamped at 5 oclock on a very rich bottom -distance this day 11 1/2 Miles. Maj. Hunt Commands at Defiance somewhat better but very weak and fitagued with riding.

Monday 15th

The army in motion at Seven -the road run a considerable distance from the river this day, in order to avoid bad Ravines and cut off the meandring of the river - which occasioned a great part of the army to be lost - Many got in by Tattoo some not before next morning - the Land in General this day very rich Distance 11 1/2 miles.

Tuesday 16th

The army fairly in motion about half past seven oclock - passed thro some fine land and kept in general nearer the

river than yesterday. Encamped at five on the river - distance 10 1/2 miles.

Wednesday 17th

the army in motion by 6 oclock in good order - Moving on rapidly - passing thro rich land generally & well timbred for 10 miles - when the army halted for one hour -in the course of this day crosd. several small streams of watter moved on to a desertd Villiage said to have been the residence of Jas. Girty here Genl Harmar had Campd. for some Days, a great plenty of blue grass for several Miles up & down these Rivers, movd up to the junction of the St. Joseph & St Mary this has been a fortified place and very handsome but at present it is grown up with Thorn Crabb & Plumb Trees. Campd. very late on the S. side a little below the forks on a Beachy Brushy Land.

Thursday 18th

rather like for rain. This day arrived 4 British deserters from fort Miami they say about 25 men from the Legion had got in to the fort, & the Indians had got 6 more one of which they scalped, & had the rest ready painted & their heads shavd for burning -We have reason to suppose a greater number has deserted, but tis kept quiet.-

Friday 19th

Some rain last night-and Showers the greater part of this day- our camp laid off regularly & fortified -the river rising -The army nearly out of beef and none expected Shortly.

Saturday 20th

a violent Storm of wind & rain last night -Genl. Barbie arrived this morning at 7 oclock with453 Kegs of flour -some Sutlers came at same time & brought a few Beeves, a Keg Sugar, a Keg Raisins, some Tobacco, Sheep &c.64 -The Whole supplies of the army now consist of 44 Beeves & the above flour -Capt Francisco arrived with

Genl. Barbie, bringing up some stores which our family sent for by him. -

Sunday 21st

This morning at 9 oclock Genl. Todd with his Brigade started to Greenville for supplies -Majr. Price's Corps went at same time to forward on an number of Bull[oc]ks.

rode to G. Wayns Camp & then to sermon [of] Dr. Jone about 70 yds. from the out Woorks Text if God be for us who will be against us. Romans 8 & 13.

Monday 22d

Fair weather rode with Genl. Scott to Camp read the news at G. Wilkinsons returnd home a white frost these two or 3 Nights.

Tuesday 23d

Cloudy and rain untill near 12 Oclock Dined with our whole Family at Capt. Howel Lewis's some talk of Indians being seen, the River has Rison to a considerable hight.

Wednesday 24th

Still Cloudy Moved our incampment up the St. Mary about 1/2 a Mile above Genl. Wayns Camp to a bushy ground very little timber and the edge of a large Prierie the grass short and the soil sandy, the Garrison began the plan 250 feet at the angles. [Fort Wayne]

Thursday 25

Warm for the season Dined at Head Quarters began to recover my strenth

Friday 26

warm rode with Mr. Postlethwait and some of the Federal officers up the large Prierie in a beautifull Mound where stood an old Indian Cabbin on the banks of St. Mary.

Mr. Miller with a small party discovered about 15 Indians returned to Camp got a party and followd them came

up with them in the Evening. Miller spoke to one of them in Shawne but it being late they all made their escape. Supposd to be a Hunting party from White River that Knew nothing of our being here.

Saturday 27

uncommonly warm three Indians seen this Evening, a most violent storm of Thunder wind Lightening and Hail of a very large size a heavy rain in the Night.

Sunday 28th

a Fogy Morning about 10 oclock the sun broke out very warm 11 Cloud[y] again but still warm Dr. Jone came to give us a sermon but the Troops not having notice and being out grazing their Horses it put off untill Munday -Majr. Price arrivd. with 116 head of Beef Cattle which was very acceptable the whoole being out of Beef and salt for 2 days.

Munday 29

Clear and warm the Troops distressd. for want of salt, the works men at the Garrison moves very slow, Cloudy, in the Evening and a Violent storm of Thunder Lightening Wind and rain Dr. Jones Attendd. but the Genl.'s order not being issued it was put off untill Tuesday, Cloudy and very cool about 12 Oclock at Night.

Tuesday 30th

a very cold cloudy Morning and continued so all Day, Dr. Jones came agreeable to appointment and gave us an excellent sermon Text Iseah 8 Chapt & 9 Verse and there shall be no destruction on the Mountain of the Lord. Genl Todd arrivd this Evening with the Stores for the Army the Salt was most acceptable.

Wednesday 1 October

Clear and pleasant a Court was ordred for the Tryal of Col Hall Adjt. Genl. the Court met and sat Some time when the order was Countermanded and another issued for the March-

ing of Genl. Barbies Brigade to morrow morning which causd a great dale [deal] of discontent and murmuring among the Officers & Men the whole cry round the Camp home home.

Tursday 2d

a very severe white frost this morning, discont[ent]. and petitions with out of number that they had packd flower from Ft. Recovery to the Miami Villiages and that they had Killd, and hurt a number of their Horses and that they had a promise from their officers to be dischargd. when they delivred the Flower and in fact every thing they could think of, Genl Scott sent for several of the officers and stated to them the real necessity of thier obeying a Genl order and that the Legion was too weak to erect the Garison and Escort Provisions and their Times was not expired for which they were engaged and he hopd. they would think better of it, but finaly concluded with telling them to give him imidiate information whether they intended to goe or not and he should then Known how to proceed. The[y] went off grumbling and a few of them startd. with Genl. Barbe late in the Evening, about 8 oclock at night a great nois and Quarreling in Camp the Brigade was ordred to draw whisky and a number was intoxicated. Mr. Postlethwait was sent round the lines to take the Names of those that did not march agreeable to orders this appeard. to allarm them They thought there was some trick in it and some of them resud. [refused] to give their names, but declard. they would start early in the Morning, and that Their Officers had give them leave to stay as their Horses was lost Genl. Wayn paid us a visit about one oclock and promisd Genl. Barbe that on his return the Volunteers should be discharged -Dr. Ridgly ordred on to take charge of the sick and prevent any person from staying that was able to come on Majr. Beaty joined our Mess in place of Dr. Ridgely

Friday 3d

Cool & Cloudy the Troops of Barbies Brigade were off at Day light all except the sick who were left under the care of

Dr. Ganoe at 2 Oclock movd. our Camp about 1/4 of a Mile South of the Garison to a well Timbred peice of Land but the watter a great Dist. to bring an invitation from Genl. Wayn for Genl. Scott & his family to Dine with him Tomorrow. 65
N. B. A small shower of rain and some snow in the Evening.

Saturday 4th
a severe white Frost clear and cool wind all Day Genl. Wayn rode through our Camp and was displeasd at our cuting the Timber for firewood that he intended for the works repeatd. his invitation to Dine 8 Teams of Men of 14 or 15 each are imployd to bring timber the Horses & oxen so weak that they could not bring the timber half as fast as they could put it up, the work now goes on more lively

Sunday 5
Clear and a heavy white frost with a thin Ice on our Kettels of watter nothing particular this Day

Munday 6th
a very Severe frost and thick Ice a number of the Volunteers turned out on fitague They were imployd in ditching and fill[ing] up the bastions but soon tired the Timber was ordred to be hauld for the Block House on the Bank of the River to defend the watter & Ravelin the foundation laid by the Volunteers

Tuesday 7th
Clear and cool wind no work done by the Volunteers this day

Wednesday 8
Cloudy and showers of snow hail & Rain a few of the Volunteers put up a round or two of logs on the Block House
Dined with Genl. Wayn Capt Gibson lost 2 of his men that he had sent out a Corporal & Private the Boat Adventure was loaded with 5000 of whisky and salt and some Hospital Stores mand with 8 Men and startd. at 2 oclock at the first Rifel she took watter but startd again in the Evening

Thursday 9th

Cloudy and small showers cool winds Genl. Scott very much indisposd. a party of the Spies under the comd. of Capt. Baker[66] send to find whether Capt. Gibson's Men were Killd or not returnd and gave it as their opinion that they went to discovrng takeing a flank trace of Genl Barbe The Family invitd. to Dine with Col. Hall a Mr Little of Capt Lewis's Comp. Died this Night. the Troops reduced to 1/2 lb of Flower & 1 1/2 lb of Beef.

Friday 10th

Clear and Cool winds the Family Dined with his Excellency an Express arrivd. from Green Ville of the Volunteers of Genl. Barbies Brigade with information that Mr. Eliot the Contractor was Killd. on Munday the 6 by 2 Indians near Fort Hamilton at the head or a little advanced of 400 Pack Horses[67] the Indians had been seen by some of the Inhabitants once or twice in consequence of which Capt. Gibson with his Company & 40 Dragoons was ordred to March to Green Ville in 3 Days to Escort the Provisions that Mr. Eliot was bringing forward the Quartermaster Genl. of the Legion ordred on to take up the Contractors business and provide the Army with provisions Capt. Butler and Ensign Chandler[68] movd. with the Escort to prepare the Muster Rolls of the Volunteers one of the Spies of Capt. Bakers Compy of the Name of Washburn being fired on by 4 Indians shot through the Powder Horn and Bullet bag and the bullet loged in the tow [toe] they chasd him 3 or 4 Miles the Express informd us Genl Barbe would be at this place on Sunday next the 12 Inst.

Saturday 11th

Clear and a hard frost but a pleasant Day the Garison rises fast the Family Except Mr. Postlethwait & myself Dined with Capt Price on a wild Goos that lit and was caught in Camp - Indisposd. with a head ach and pain in my breast.

Sunday 12th

Clear and pleasant for the season Rode to the Landing place on the Wabash in Compy Maj. Genl Wayn & Mjr. Genl.

Scott with an Escort of the Guides & Spies of the Volunteers and Capt Howel Lewis Compy. of the Legion the Genl. Course from this place is about south 40 West throug a tillable beautifull Country a little waveing and well timbred with young tall straight White Oak with some Hickory & Beach open woods and beautifull Prieries the Dist. about Eight Miles, the French have some years since perhaps 6 or 8 caried on an extensive Trade from Post Vincens to the Maiami Villiages and down to Lake Eri, the Road is very plain and the tracts of Waggons & Carts the River is very narow and Deep about 5 feel at the Landing place there is no appearance of a Town here but some small Camps & about 30 or 4[0] yds. square of fine blue grass where the Traders landed thier goods. the Road is most part of the way on good ground and several small streams of fine watter and the remains of several Bridges and Causways to be seen. Course of the River nearly west, at the Landing Place there is a very Extensive Prierie that appear[s] to reach to the river St. Marys within one Mile or less of this place is the head Watters of the two greatest Rivers in America and perhaps in the whole World Viz Mississippi and St. Lawrence the Wabash emptying into the Mississippi & the St. Marys into the St. Lawrence[69] returnd in the Evening found Genl Barbe had arivd with a smal quantity of provisions to what was expectd.

Munday 13th

Began to rain in the Night and a rainy Morning the Volunteers ordred to draw provisions to compleat them up to the 15 and to March this Evening at 1/2 past 3 oclock for Ft. Washington. 3 Prisoners brought into Camp to Exchange for a French Man taken at the action of the 20 of August 1 Oclock cool and Cloudy but not much rain. Genl Scott being Detained at Head Quarters untill it was too late to move this Evening.

Tuesday 14th

fine Morning the Volunteers in Motion 1/2 after Seven Advancd. along Gnl. Harmers Road 7 or 8 Miles when we left it and proceeded a South Course 4 or 5 Miles and crosd.

the River St. Marys. the Land here is rich and well cloathed with Timber. here we haltd. and refreshed when we marched we Kept the River in View for 8 or 10 Miles when we incamped on it about an hour before sun down Dist this Day 22 to 24 Computed Miles Campd on a high Ground timbred with oak and Beach well cloathed with Grass.

Wednesday 15th

Clear Leiut Suddeth[70] with 25 Men was ordred to Recovery to have Provisions in Readiness for the Troops at 7 Genl. Barbies Brigad movd and Genl Todd soon after here we loose sight of the beautifull Rive[r] St. Maries Moved on with the Spies as an Escort for Genl. Scott if he should Move faster than the Army. through a Country of good Land 10 or 11 Miles we passd. the West End of a Large Prarie where we haltd. movd on and incampd on the Watters of the Wabash Dist 18 or 20 Miles.

Thursday 16th

movd Early and reachd. Ft. Recovery at 1/2 past 10 Dist 11 Miles where we were received by Leiut. Drake Commandant with Seven Rounds of Artillery and the Musick played the Successful Campain we Dined Drank and enjoied ourselves perfectly after the Troops had drawn provision we movd on and incampd 6 Miles from Recovery

Friday 17th

Reachd. Greenville and was saluted with 15 Canon Dined with Maj. Swan[71] the Troo[p]s drew provision and Campd between Greenville & Jefferson the Genl. & his family to Ft. Jefferson where we were friendly received by Leiut Marscholk.

Saturday 18th

frost & Clear movd past St. Clair Campd. Majr. Buck Comdt.

Sunday 19th

reachd. Ft. Hamilton where we were treatd. with indifference Capt. Ingersol Comdt.[72] Campd on the Mill supd. on

fish & Venison

Monday 20th
Breakfasted at Mr. Greens arrived at Fort Washington in the Evening

Tuesday 21
remained in Cincinnati.

Wednesday 22d
Crosd. the River at Dark with G. Scott & Mr. T. Postle. S[t]ayd all Night with Mr. Cummins.

Thursday 23d
Startd with the Sun the roads good reachd Littles at dark 42 Miles.

Friday 24
an Early start reachd George Town with a fine rain a little before sun set

Saturday 25
Cloudy got to Lexington to Breakfast

* * * * *

FOOTNOTES

For the Journal of the Year 1793:

1. Colonel Thomas L. Barbee of the Kentucky Volunteers. Barbee was appointed a Brigadier General in the Kentucky Volunteers by order of General Anthony Wayne October 5, 1793.
2. Colonel John Adair of the Kentucky Volunteers.
3. The term "family," as the journalist uses it, means the staff of Major General Charles Scott.
4. Brigadier General Robert Todd of the Kentucky Volunteers. Todd was second in command under General Scott.
5. White's Station was a fortified settlement between Fort Washington and Fort Hamilton often used as a stopping place

by troops and supply trains. It also was, at times, a storage depot for army provisions. See: Wayne Manuscripts, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, vol. XXX, pp. 28, 30. (On microfilm, Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society Library, Columbus, Ohio.)

6. Brigadier General James Wilkinson, second in command of the Legion of the United States under Major General Anthony Wayne. Wilkinson was later involved in the Burr conspiracy, but cleansed his record enough to beome the ranking officer in the United States Army at the time of the War of 1812.

7. With few exceptions, when the journalist uses the terms "General Order" of the "Army" or just the word "Army," he refers to the Kentucky Volunteers. In order to designate the federal troops, the journalist uses the terms "Legion" or "Grand Army."

8. The Elliot and Williams Company, contractors and suppliers of the federal army under General Wayne, demanded as a condition of their contract the protection of their supply trains. Thus escorts of armed soldiers were detailed for such service.

9. Captain John Hull of the Kentucky Volunteers is probably meant in this case.

10. Major William Shannon of the Kentucky Volunteers and Adjutant General to General Charles Scott is probably meant in this case. There is no Major Walker listed in available rosters of the Kentucky Volunteers, but there was a Lieutenant David Walker, who was an aide to General Scott. Draper Manuscripts, Wisconsin Historical Society, vol. 16U, Nos. 11-14 inclusive.

11. The term "arrangement" refers to the ranking of officers in sequence for promotion and command.

12. Captain Robert Floyd of the Kentucky Volunteers.

13. The term "fish pot" refers to a fish trap placed in the river for the purpose of catching fish. Another journalist noted: "The basket was completed on the 2'd of September, and on the night of the 3'd we caught 1750 weight of Buffelow, Pearch, Catfish, Ells, &c. We have more fish than the whole garrison [Fort Hamilton] can make use of." From: Journal of

Captain Daniel Bradley, edited by Frazer E. Wilson, Greenville, Ohio: 1935, entry for September 3, 1793.
14. Lieutenant John Lowrey and Ensign Samuel Boyd of the federal army. Their escort was attacked about five miles north of Fort St. Clair on October 17, 1793. Boyd's is an interesting case in that he began his army service in the spring of 1793 as a surgeon's mate, but subsequently became an officer of the line.
15. Major Notley [?] Conn of the Kentucky Volunteers.
16. Major Cornelius Beatty of the Kentucky Volunteers. This name is spelled Beaty and Batie at various times by the writer of these journals.
17. Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William Russell of the Kentucky Volunteers.
18. Mrs. Anna Biddle Wilkinson, wife of Brigadier General James Wilkinson. At this time she was no doubt on her way to join her husband at Fort Jefferson where she took up residence in the autumn of 1793.
19. Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Francis Hamtramck of the Legion of the United States and commander of the First Sub Legion of the federal troops. Hamtramck later became a full colonle.
20. The term "Head Quarters" as it is used in this first journal refers to Wayne's encampment north of Fort Jefferson which he named Fort Freene Ville in November, 1793.
21. Captain Simon Kenton of the Kentucky Volunteers. Kenton was one of the chief scouts of the Kentucky Volunteers. One of the tasks of the Quarter Master of the army was to select and "lay off" camp sites.
22. Major William Price of the Kentucky Volunteers.
23. Captain William Lewis of the Kentucky Volunteers is probably referred to here though from the illegibility of the manuscript it might possibly refer to Captain James Lanier.
24. Captain Henry Bartlett of the Kentucky Volunteers.
25. Major William McMahon of the federal army, the Legion of the United States. McMahon was killed by the Indians during a battle at Fort Recovery, June 30, 1794, while commanding a supply escort from Fort Greene Ville to that place.

26. Lieutenant Colonel Commandant John Clark of the Legion of the United States. Clark was commander of the Fourth Sub Legion of the federal army.
27. Captain Edward M. Butler of the Legion of the United States is probably meant in this case. Though there was a Major Butter in the Fourth Sub Legion of the federal army, Butler was Wayne's acting adjutant general and usually was assigned to the task of mustering the troops.
28. Major Samuel Wells of the Kentucky Volunteers.
29. The journalist must have underestimated the number of deserters from the volunteers, as General Wayne reported to Governor St. Clair, in a letter dated November 7, 1793, that "There has been a considerable dereliction of the Mounted Volunteers from General Scotts Command upon being order'd upon a desultory expedition against a small town of Delawares & a few hunting camps bearing about S.S.W. of this place upon the head waters of White River & distance 40 or fifty miles- on the 4th Instant [i.e. November 4th] his Command consisted of 989 Officer[s] included & on the 5th ie the day on which he Marched he was reduced to 488 total." Wayne Manuscripts, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, vol. XXX, p. 76.
30. The statement "Kept on the West side of sd Creek about 2 Mile then Crosd. Course of the Creek a Due West..." seems to be inconsistent, but the army may have crossed the stream at a point where its course made a turn to the westward.
31. The word "Leave" which is written clearly in the manuscript probably means "levee," which can be defined as a flat ridge.
32. Captain John Peirce of the Legion of the United States. Often this name in the official records of the campaigns is spelled Pierce, but the man himself used the spelling "Peirce."

For the Journal of the Year 1794:
33. Ludlow's Station was a fortified settlement directly north of Cincinnati, built by Israel Ludlow in 1791. Ludlow was later one of the surveyors of the Greene Ville Treaty Line.
34. There is no Arnold listed in the available rosters of the Kentucky Volunteers.

35. Lieutenant Isaac Younghusband of the Second Sub Legion of the United States.
36. Lieutenant Thomas Bodley of the Kentucky Volunteers, aide-de-camp to Brigadier General Robert Todd.
37. Lieutenant Andrew Marschalk of the Second Sub Legion of the Legion of the United States.
38. Captain Jacob Slough of the Fourth Sub Legion of the Legion of the United States.
39. The Still Water Camp was about ten miles northwest of Fort Freene Ville.
40. On the 30th of June, 1794, a force of about 2,000 Indians attacked a supply convoy commanded by Major William McMahon just at the gates of Fort Recovery. The Indians hoped to be able to reduce the fort by rushing into it when the gates were opened to let in the convoy. However, the portals remained closed and the garrison gave its support from inside the walls. The battle lasted until evening on the 30th and continued a short time in the morning of the 1st of July, when the Indians finally fled. Among those Americans killed was the brave Major McMahon. This was the largest force of Indians ever assembled against Wayne's men, even greater than that at Fallen Timbers.
41. There is some indication that the tree which fell across Capt. DeButt's tent and injured General Wayne was not an accident. The Commander in Chief was heartily disliked by many officers and men of his command, some of which might readily have attempted to kill or seriously injure him, given the opportunity. This happened while Fort Adams was being constructed. See: "Journal of General Wayne's Campaign Against the Shawnee Indians in Ohio, 1794-1795 [William Clark Journal]," edited by R. C. McGrane, in Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Vol. I, (Dec. 1914), pp/ 413-424, entry for August 3, 1794.
42. The water that was scarce was of course adequate drinking water. The flat, swampy, lowlands over which the army was passing had plenty of water, but most of it was unfit and unsafe to drink. Naturalists point out that this whole region, at that time, was completely flooded except for three or four months out of the year.

43. Reaux Debeau, or more correctly, Roche de Boeuf, was a large stone outcrop in the Maumee River, in the vicinity of which Indian councils were often held.
44. McKee's house refers to the residence and headquarters of Colonel Alexander McKee, an Indian agent of the British stationed in this area. McKee was the pivot around which British policy toward the Indians turned.
45. Captain Edward Miller of the Second Sub Legion of the Legion of the United States is probably referred to in this instance.
46. Heavy rain alone did not halt the advance of the army. Wayne was so plagued with the gout at this time that it was almost impossible for him to sit upon his horse. "Rain and the C in C illness prevent our marching today - the pretext is a fear of losing ammunition." Unidentified Manuscript Diary, Indiana Historical Society, entry for August 14, 1794.
47. In spite of the fact that the fields were filled with ripe corn, Wayne's troops destroyed much of the grain (upon his order) and were forced to go on short rations because of a lack of sufficient provision.
48. Miller's "letter" was a note from the Indians asking Wayne to stay where he was until they could decide for peace or war. This note was disregarded, as Wayne felt the Indians were up to some sort of trick and did not want to give the Indians an opportunity to execute a manoeuvre at their own discretion.
49. The "Queen Ann" noted here is doubtless Anne of England, 1665-1714, and the "200 years agoe" should be one hundred years.
50. All excess baggage was stored at a post known aptly as Fort Deposit. This allowed for more speed and freedom of movement. Wayne realized that if an attack was to come it would have to come soon. Therefore there was no need for the hindrance of extra supplies and equipment.
51. Actually Major William Campbell, commander of the British Fort Miamis, never said that he would fire on the American troops. He said that he knew of no war existing between the United States and Great Britain, and that if Wayne threatened to take the British post, he would be obliged "to have recourse to those measures which thousands of either nation may here-

after have cause to regret, and which, I solemnly appeal to God, I have used my utmost endeavors to avert." The Correspondence of John Graves Simcoe, edited by E. A. Cruikshank, Toronto: 1924, vol. II, pp. 405-408. Both Wayne and Campbell, in their exchange of notes, elicited a great deal of bravado, but Wayne well realized that he was not equipped to take the post, and Campbell was afraid to act, feeling that he could not adequately defend the post if Wayne made an attempt at siege.

52. Again the Campbell note is misquoted. Never did the British commander say that Wayne was on British territory, and never did he demand that Wayne "depart forthwith." On the 22d of August he wrote:"...acting in a military capacity only, I cannot enter into any discussion either on the right or impropriety, of my occupying my present position. Those are matters that I conceive will be best left to the ambassadors of our different nations." Ibid.

53. Captain Zebulon Pike of the Third Sub Legion of the Legion of the United States and father of the famous explorer of the West.

54. It was the habit for Indians to come into the abandoned site of American camps for the purpose of pillaging. In order to capture or kill any such bands, Price had been ordered to double back to the camp after the army had advanced.

55. There is no "Heart" or Hart listed in available rosters of the Legion of the United States or of the Kentucky Volunteers.

56. Captain Jonathan Haskell of the Second Sub Legion of the Legion of the United States is probably meant here.

57. It was the custom of armies at this time to have women along to do washing and some of the cooking. This accounts for the fact that in some of the battles one finds records of numbers of women killed.

58. The "Glasee" or glacis was a parapet of earth which was raised in such a manner as to bring attacking forces into a direct line of fire with the defenders of a fortification.

59. Buchengehelas, for whom the town was undoubtedly named, was the head chief of the Delaware Indians. Draper Collection, Historical Society of Wisconsin, vol. 11YY (microfilm on file at the O.S. Arch. & Hist. Soc. Library), p. 30.

60. The "vaults" was latrines.
61. No record is available of either Mr.Heart or Mr. Postlethwait.
62. Major Thomas Cushing of the Second Sub Legion of the Legion of the United States.
63. Captain Ephriam Kibby, an outstanding leader of the scouts and spies of the Wayne campaigns.
64. It was common for non-military suppliers of the army to come to the forward posts under the cover and protection of the army escorts.
65. The term "evening" as it is used throughout these journals is an interesting one. One will find that the term afternoon is never used. Rather morning, evening, and night are those employed to show relative times of the day. Evening probably meant, as used here, the period roughly from 3:00 p.m. until about 7:00 p.m. Ordinarily with armies, evening began with the posting of the guard about the encampment, which, in this period, was done about mid-afternoon.
66. Captain Joshua Baker of the Kentucky Volunteers is probably meant here.
67. Elliot was a partner with Williams in the firm of Elliot and Williams, contractors to the Legion of the United States.
68. Available rosters of the Legion and the Kentucky Volunteers do not show the name of an Ensign Chandler.
69. The writer is stretching a point here for the Wabash empties into the Ohio and the St. Mary's joins with the St. Joseph to form the Maumee River.
70. William Sudduth of the Kentucky Volunteers is probably meant here. Sudduth is not listed on available rosters, but the account of the campaign, as he saw it is in the Draper Collection, vol. 16U, pp. 19ff.
71. Major Caleb Swan, paymaster of the Legion of the United States.
72. Lieutenant George Ingersoll of the federal cavalry.

THE END

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